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CUBANS GO IT ALONE

Report From Santiago That Our Allies Have Withdrawn.

ALLEGED ANGRY ACT OF GEN. GARCIA

Gen. Leonard Wood Succeeds Mc-Kibbin as Military Governor.

JEALOUSY MAY ARISE

Cable advices state that Gen. Polavieia has been summoned to Madrid from Barcelona and that it indicates a change in the cabinet.

A dispatch from Santiago states that Garcia has withdrawn his Cubans from co-operation with the American forces, but entire credence should not be given it in the absence of prompt official report upon a matter of such vital public and departmental interest.

Admiral Sampson was directed early this morning to furnish a convoy for Gen. Miles' expedition to if it cannot get into shape to join Gen. Porto Rico.

If Gen. Miles leaves today he may reach the rendezvous before the other sections of his expedition.

Orders have been issued by the post office extending the operations of the service to Santiago and Porto

A dispatch has been received from Admiral Dewey saying that the second expedition from San Francisco had arrived.

An authoritative statement is made that the Island of Porto Rico will be held by the United States as a permanent possession.

NEW YORK, July 21 .- A Santiago special to the Journal, dated July 20, says that Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter declaring that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will therefore withdraw his

forces to the hills. Among the thirgs of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish force under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the alleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago.

Another grievance is the retention of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

For these reasons, Garcia declares, he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

There is considerable confusion concern ing Garcia in the dispatches from Santiago A special cable yesterday reported the rumor that Garcia had been shot, presumably while attacking Manzanillo. On Tuesday it was stated at Santiago that General Shafter had invited Garcia to witness the surrender, but the Cuban angrily refused. There is no way here to straighten the tangle, and the course of events and the more reliable later reports must be awaited.

WOOD IS MILITARY GOVERNOR. Gen. McKibbin Has Resumed His Com

mand at Santiago. Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star.

(Copyright, 1898.) SANTIAGO, July 20.-Gen. Leonard Wood

has succeeded Gen. McKibbin as military governor of Santiago. Gen. McKibbin resumes his command.

While Gen. Wood is undoubtedly popular



the change may give rise to some trouble on account of jealousy.

The health of the men in the camps continues good, and there is an excellent feeling between the American and Spanish

principal clubs have been opened.

Shufter's Anxiety About Ships to Carry Troops From Cuba. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21, 10:15 a.m.-Gen ral Shafter has opened a cable office here and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the 5th Army Corps, which consists of those troops which

The Evening Star.

No. 14,163.

forcements from the four transports which

Except the 33d and part of the 34th Michigan, none of the latter have been in action.

that the 5th Corps could join the Porto

Rico expedition under General Miles as

This was the evident intention when the

invasion army left the United States, but

the condition of the men now, according

to the physicians and commanding officers,

General Miles has cabled that he does not

want and will not need a single man among

them, and he believes that after their hard

campaign they should be given a rest of at

Anxious to Get Away.

Gen. Shafter's messages to the same ef-

fect have been most urgent, and the doc-

tors say the men should be sent into camp

in the mountains of North Carolina or

western Maine for a month. Washington

agrees to this, and will do everything pos-

sible, the cable dispatches today say, to

carry the army away from here. But there

is a lack of transports. In addition to the

steamers for their conveyance, the authori-

ties here are still counting upon having to

echvoy the 22,000 Spanish prisoners to Ca-

diz. The latter want to go as soon as pos-

government cannot get sufficient vessels,

and this fact holds the 5th Corps here, do-

ing nothing. The men are anxious to get

The cavalry division has been sent into

the mountains, at its own request, to see

Miles, and if no fever develops the men

The 24th Infantry is acting as guards

and as nurses at the hospital at Juragua,

and more of them are needed. The colored

troops are all likely to remain here to at-

Gen. Shafter has cabled to Washington

that it is imperatively necessary that he

should have more immunes sent to him

quickly, and the probability is that a corps

All our men are now encamped on the

fighting line, where they have been for two

weeks, except Gen. Wheeler's men, who

Gen. Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the

pleas of his friends to return to the United

WISHING FOR AN END OF WAR.

One of Blanco's Officials Says That is

What Havana is Doing.

(Copyright, 1898.)

private secretary of Dr. Congosta of Gov-

ernor General Blanco's government, assert-

ed to your correspondent today that Hava-

na is wishing for an end of the war, and

that an arrangement of peace is near at

He belongs to the conservative party of

Blanco's supporters, who did not expect

war, and protests that he always had and

can't get over his liking for the Americans.

"If there shall be no further recrimina-

tion between my people and yours," he

said, "it will be now easy to bring back

those amicable relations which so long de-

lighted us, but, if not, Spain undoubtedly

will continue to fight till some time further

Senor Caseras is suspected of being here

to organize smuggling_expeditions to Cuba,

but declares that he comes only to recu-

He was with the Spanish troops who

frustrated the celebrated Gussie expedition

in its attempt to land supplies in Cuba, and

FOUGHT FIFTY-THREE HOURS

A Santiago Fighter's Experiences and

Statement About the Cubans.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 21 .-

United States Infantry at Santiago writes

Santiago battles and fought steadily for

fifty-three hours. He says exhauston of

ammunition put the soldiers back several

times. He says he had plenty to eat and

that the Spaniards are not as bad as re-

ported. He says all the Cubans do is to

eat off the government. They rob soldiers

of blankets and everything left lying

around. They carry rifles, but do not fight.

He saw Cubans cut heads off Spaniards

RECOVERING SPANISH SHIPS.

A Gratifying Report Received From

Admiral Sampson.

Naval officials are very much gratified at

a report received from Admiral Sampson

this morning indicating that the Spanish

cruiser Maria Teresa, which was run

ashore by Commodore Schley's vessels, can

be raised and put in condition for service

in the navy. There is also a strong prob-

ability that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mer-

cedes, which was sunk in the channel of

Santiago harbor while attempting to

escape, will also be saved for future ser-

vice in the American navy. No definite in-

along the coast near the harbor of San-

tiago, but the hope is expressed that one

A dispatch on this subject was received

from Acting Admiral Sampson this morn-

"U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

... . Progress in wrecking the Maria

Teresa very satisfactory. The company

thinks the ship will probably be raised by

Sunday next. No information regarding

the other ships. Board of officers examin-

ing the Reina Mercedes today. She will

probably also be raised. Lieut. Com. Pills-

bury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been

supervising the wrecking of these vessels

CAPT. CAPRON'S REMAINS.

Have Arrived.

ilton Fish have not yet arrived in this

country, as was erroneously stated by the

New York Herald last Monday. Through the

Herald's incorrect announcement friends

from New York city and elsewhere came

to this city to attend the funeral, causing

Mr. Nicholas Fish, who went to Santiago

to personally superintend the removal, will

in all probability properly inform the re-

spective families and the press on his ar-

inconvenience and disappointment.

"Playa del Este, July 20.

"SAMPSON"

and added to the American navy.

irg, as follows:

who were taken prisoners.

was wounded in the forehead.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

perate.

JAMAICA, July 21.-Senor Caseras, the

Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star.

will leave within the next ten days.

have been sent into the hills.

may go to San Juan de Porto Rico.

tend the sick and hold Santiago.

away.

soon as Santiago should fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898-TWELVE PAGES.

Positive Instructions Sent to Admiral

Sampson.

Gen. Miles Expected to Leave Cubi

Today for Porto Rico With a

Battle Ship and Cruiser.

starting of General Miles and the expedi-

For several days General Miles and his

troops have been aboard their transports at

Playa del Este awaiting the naval convoy

which is to be furnished by Admiral Samp-

son. The troops have been sweltering in

the crowded ships under the broiling heat

of a tropical sun, while General Miles has

been chafing under what he believes to be

inexcusable delay and is bombarding the

in the strongest terms that the navy be

hurried in its preparations for the expedi-

tion. Instructions of the most positive na-

ture have been cabled to Admiral Sampson

to supply the necessary convoys for Gen-

eral Miles' transports, but notwithstanding

these instructions Admiral Sampson has

proceeded with his preparations for the ex-

pedition with a deliberation that is exas-

The President, who has been giving the

Porto Rican expedition his personal atten-

tion-as he has given, indeed, all phases of

the war-finally became concerned lest the

part of the Porto Rican expedition that

arrive at the point of rendezvous in ad-

vance of General Miles and the navy. It

is feared that if General Wilson's com-

mand, which sailed yesterday from

Charleston, should arrive in advance of

General Miles and the naval convoys seri-

ous danger and possibly disaster might re-

sult, as General Wilson's ships are abso-

lutely without protection. The distance

from Charleston to Porto Rico is a trifle

over 1,300 miles, while from Playa del Este

to Porto Rico it is about 700 miles. The

comparative distances which General Wil-

son and General Miles have to travel to

Fully appreciating these facts and real-

izing the necessity for prompt action in

getting Gen. Miles and his Cuban expedi-

tion started, President McKinley this

morning issued personal orders through

the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral

Sampson that he should proceed immedi-

President's orders are susceptible of no

the reason why. No excuses of an ordi-

nary nature will be accepted by the Presi-

The Convoy.

Admiral Sampson having been instructed

at a very early hour this morning to fur-

nish a convoy for Gen. Miles' expedition

to Porto Rico, it is again assumed by the

War Department officials that a start will

be made from Cuba some time today

Sampson was told to send a battle ship

and a cruiser as a convoy, but it was left

to him to select these from among the

vessels of his fleet. The navy was dispos-

ed to regard it as unnecessary to send

special convoy, on the ground that the

Columbia and the Yale were both armed

sufficiently to serve as protection for the

fleet of transports, while, according to the

information in possession of the Navy De-

partment, there are no Spanish warships

anywhere in the neighborhood of the West

Indies that might be expected to molest

However, acting on the President's de-

disaster to the expedition, the decision was

reached last night to send the convoy re-

quested by the War Department. It is said

at the War Department that some of the

soldiers, including Garretson's brigade,

have been eighteen days aboard ship since

If General Miles gets away today he may

in Porto Rico before the other sections of

his expedition. News came to the depart-

ment his morning from Charleston that

General Wilson's brigade was successfully

embarked there yesterday and sailed last

evening. That is, all but one of the trans-

ports, and as told in the official report this

was detained over night and until the next

high tide owing to the obstinacy of the

her. This was transport No. 21. Unless

therefore, regarded by the War Depart-

ment officials as probable that by the early

part of next week a landing will have been

made on Porto Rican soil and the invasion

of that island begun. It is not contemplat-

ed that the navy shall initiate the attack

on the island further than may be neces-

sary to protect the landing of the United

States troops, but its part will begin when

the American forces draw near the town of

THE MAYFLOWER'S PRIZE.

Captured a Supply Steamer Heading

Into Cienfuegos Harbor.

KEY WEST, July 21, 9:50 a.m.-The Brit-

ish steamer Newfoundland, loaded with

food supplies, was captured by the May-

flower on Tuesday off Cienfuegos, into

which harbor she was heading. Two blank

The Mayflower has on board five Cubans

who were picked up at various times by the

affairs ashore in Cuba grows worse daily.

Conscience Fund Subscription,

San Juan from the rear.

July 9.

other unforeseen obstacles occur it is

a full day's start.

dent for further delay.

the expedition.

yellow fever.

perating the officials here.

tion under his command for Porto Rico.

TWO CENTS.

but are all camped in the same place, and Does Not Believe the Stories of Fricso far as health considerations go. General McKibbin seems to have held the opinion tion With Cubans.

GARCIA WILLING TO AID AMERICANS

His Soldiers Would Not Injure is such that the entire corps should return Santiago Inhabitants.

Perto Rico troops, which will require forty sible, and it appears from here that our officials of the government here.

soldiers and the Americans. "I think," he said, "all Cubans recognize

the nice work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independ-

When asked if he believed the reports that Cuban soldiers had refused to do work has already sailed from this country should of building roads, digging trenches, etc., he replied promptly:

that matter, and I do not like to express an opinion about things on which I have no information. But I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban army have refused to do such work. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to suppose that any of the regulars under Garcia have declined to perform such service. General Garcia from the beginning said he was ready to do all that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to just such work.'

Civil Government in Cuba.

instructions to Gen. Garcia in regard to assisting the American troops he replied: "In Cuba there is a civil government, and t is not our business to send any instructions to Gen. Garcia or Gen. Gomez. Our business is to attend to the foreign relations of the Cubans; to send them assistance, etc."

"Do you credit the reports that Cuban soldiers have showed any tendency to inflict injury on the people of Santiago or upon the property there after the surren-

place many of the Cuban soldiers with Garcia in front of Santiago were natives of that city. Their homes were there and their own people lived there. Cuban soldiers have always shown a disposition to treat the Spanish soldiers kindly after they have surrendered, and we are all glad to see that the Americans do exactly the same thing. These reports of friction between the Americans and the Cubans and of improper acts on the parts of Cubans have not been substantiated. There has been no official report from any source I am aware of that credits such reports. Gen. Shafter, in an official report, denied that Cuban soldiers killed Spanish prisoners."

"What do you estimate as the number of

"I think we have about 55,000 Cuban sol diers under arms in Cuba now," said Gen. Charles W. Cole, a member of the 16th Palma. "There are probably about 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers with Garcia and the balto his relatives here that he was in the ance of them are scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard maintained over them by our Cuban army. All through the provinces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our cavalry is in Porto Principe."

said he had a letter from Gen. Garcia a few days ago and believes he is still alive.

It is Being Brought by the St. Paul

formation has been received concerning the other Spanish warships now lying or more of them may possibly be preserved most effective work.

some of them being in their experimental

stages. Trust May Be Declared Illegal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21 .- It is said the fact that the Bessemer pig fron trust has ordered an advance of fifty cents per ton, effective August 1, may be the cause of the disruption of that organization. The members of the trust in this city admit that the combine may be declared illegal under the recent enactment of the legis

Till Tapper Fired to Kill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.-Lewis Allen, aged nineteen years, shot and probably fatally wounded John H. Belscha, a butcher, today. Belscha discovered Allen bbing his money drawer.

President McKinley is thoroughly aroused over the delay which has occurred in the

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insur-War Department with dispatches, urging gents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shooting.

fenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter.

Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon, as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila

The Transports Arrive.

HONG KONG, July 21.-The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

reach the point of rendezvous are rendered can forces. They were awaiting the comthe more nearly equal, however, by reason ing of General Merritt, who was expected of the fact that the former has more than to reach the place within ten days. The nsurgents still invested the town.

Four Deaths Occurred.

ately to Porto Rico with Gen. Miles. The July 20, says that the second fleet of transports from the United States has reached misconstruction. They are imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency. They are of the sort that will brook no delay in their exand Senator on the morning of the 17th. ecution. Admiral Sampson must start at Four deaths occurred during the voyage, Lieutenant Lazalle and Private Maddox of once or the President himself will know the 18th Infantry, Sergeant Geddes of the 1st Nebraska and Private Wiseband of the 1st Colorado. Otherwise all are very well. The Longest Tow on Record.

> Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila by the way of Honolulu, a distance of 6,600 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 120 mules and a coal supply. The Iroquois will steam to Honolulu,

distance of 2,100 miles, on her own coal. At Honolulu she will recoal and then proceed to the Ladrones and there getting into smooth waters, will take on sufficient coal from the Tacoma to carry her through to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- After the

ro embark on that vessel on Friday there will remain at Camp Merritt 223 officers and termination to run no unnecessary risk of 7.918 enlisted men, as follows:

> ceers, 10 officers and 347 men; detachment of field hospital, one officer and 191 men; 1st Battalion of California Heavy Artillery, 18 officers and 452 men; battalion of the 18th Infantry, six officers and 460 men; battalion of the 23d Infantry, two officers

and 1,243 men; volunteer recruits, six officers and 621 men; 1st Tennessee, 46 officers and 1,257 men; 10th Pennsylvania re cruits, three officers and 381 men; total 101 officers and 3.525 men. still reach the base selected for operations

1,336 men; total, 90 officers and 2,568 men. Piping the Water.

also, all of these men will be transferred to the new camping grounds at the Presidio, where a supply of water is now being army mules necessary to be embarked on piped. The division of the field hospita will at once be removed to the government reservation. The steamer Centennial has been inspect

> the New York regiment to Honolulu. Brigadier General Miller has ordered a the physical condition of Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Little, once acting commander of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, to discover

if he is not physically disqualified for the duties of his post. now practically complete.

ment has been presented with a splendid silk flag by the women of McMinnville, Tenn. It is reported that Senator Perkins has

received a telegram from Secretary of War Alger, stating that the 7th Regiment of California Volunteers will sail for Manile next week on the transport Scandia.

Captain's Commission for Sousa John Philip Sousa has been tendered a

captain's commission on the staff of Mai. ships of the blockading fleet. They had Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the flet from Havana and other Cuban ports 6th Army Corps, forming part of the Porto to escape starvation, as the condition of Rico expedition. The understanding is that Mr. Sousa is to instruct all the bands in the corps, his military training as leader of the United States Marine Band amply fitting him for the work. Mr. Sousa has A well-known St. Louis law firm has sent expressed his willingness to accept the commission provided his term of service was asked by a member of his flock to send

LESS HOPE OF AN EARLY PEACE.

Diminution of Optimistic Expressions Among Officials. Without any very tangible reason there

has been a notable diminution of the optimistic expressions among officials to the effect that an early peace might be looked for. Possibly this temporary change of view is explainable by the fact that private advices, entirely unofficial in character, from sources of information in Europe indicate that the situation in Spain is such that there is no present hope of overtures Spain is apparently in the most exasperating ignorance of the conditions in America. It is apparent to the officials here that the peace party in Spain still feels itself too weak to insist upon demanding peace. It is probably working in a quiet way to educate the Spanish people up to the point where they can contemplate with resignation the acceptance of the minimum peace conditions that might be expected to form the basis of the United States' demands. If the dominant party in Spain is under the impression, as it may be, that the United States proposes to deprive Spain of all or nearly all of her colonial possessions, it might easily be con-

jectured that it would favor a protracted

resistance, being convinced that it had lit-

tle more at stake and relying upon the

European powers to protect the peninsula

The warning notes from Europe conveyed through reputable newspapers that the United States is not to be left free to conduct a campaign in Europe are interpreted la some quarters as really the only hopeful signs visible looking toward the beginning of peace negotiations. With the well-recognized reluctance of the European nations to allow any intereference with the balance of power in Europe kept in mind, it is assumed that the neutral nations may now be spurred on by knowledge of the approach of Watson's eastern squadron to make the strongest representations to Spain in the direction of peace. But, regardless of the success of the venture from this point of view, it is still the steadfast purpose of the administration to send this squadron to European waters. It feels justified in undertaking this, because the notion still prevails that the war can be terminated only by striking a blow at Spain direct rather than at her colonies. The United States is not disposed to recognize the right of any country or combination of countries to prevent it from seeking the enemy where it is to be found-in this case

TROUBLE WITH THE CUBANS.

in Spain itself.

senator Foraker Inclined to Discredit the Stories Published.

Senator Foraker, speaking today of the

alleged trouble with the Cubans at San-

tiago, said that he had no means of knowng what truth there was in the reports but that there seemed to him to be very good reason to doubt their entire accuracy "I do not suppose," he said, "that any one expected the Cubans to be as good soldiers as our own men are. That is not a thing to be expected. Up to the time vhen it was said that Gen. Shafter had telegraphed the department that Gen. Garcla had refused to cut off the advance of Pando and that the latter had entered Santiago with his army, it was understood that the Cubans were doing all that was expected of them and were giving good service. The alleged statement of Gen. Shafter made a bad impression and was the beginning of the criticism of the Cubans. We know now that this statement was not true; what was discovered on the surrender proved its falsity. Other statements derogatory to the Cubans may be equally untrue. For instance, it is said that they are mad because they were not permitted to loot Santiago after the surrender. This can hardly be credited, when we remember that Santiago is the home of many of them and of their friends. Only about 2,000 of the 50,000 people of Santiago are Spanish, and 1,400 of these were in the Spanish army. There is probably not a Cuban family in Santiago which has not some relative with Garcia. It does not seem probable that Garcia and his men are eager to pillage their own families Of course, I do not know what relations exist between our troops and the Cubans, but it occurs to me that the attitude of the Cubans cannot be as represented."

BUFFALO SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

The Vessel to Be Turned Into an Efficient Cruiser. The Buffalo, late the Nictheroy, purchas-

ed from the Brazilian government, sailed this morning from Newport News in company with the Rainbow for New York. There the Buffalo is to be turned into an efficient cruiser, while the Rainbow will be made a refrigerating ship. The two vessels are making the journey in charge of the New York naval militia. A few days ago, when it was finally determined to mally annexed. make the repairs to the Buffalo and to send her to New York, the Secretary of the Navy, being short of regular seamen, appealed to Captain Bartlett, commanding the auxiliary fleet, to take the two ships to New York, Captain Bartlett called upon the New York naval reserves, and Captain Stayton responded with the greatest promptness with a detail of men under his own command. These were sent by rail immediately to Newport News, where they had been waiting since Sunday evening, ready to undertake the voyage, which began this morning. The authorities have been somewhat per-

plexed by an incident connected with the purchase of the Nictheroy. A communication was recently received by the State Department from the Brazilian authorities saying that prompt payment for the cruiser was expected. This was turned over to the Navy Department, which now has responded that payment has already been made through the parties from whom the purchase was negotiated.

TO SAIL ON THE MARIPOSA. American Members of the Hawaiian Commission

The members of the Hawaiian commission, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa August 10. The commissioners will meet in Chicago August 4 and proceed together, joining the Hawaiian members of the commission at Honolulu. The duties of the commissioners will be to conduct a thorough examination of the judicial and executive system of Hawaii and recommend to Congress what modifications of law are necessary for Con-

The commissioners expect to devote the fall months to the task, so as to be ready to report to Congress when it reassembles next December.

gress to make.

PORTO RICO ISLAND

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from

one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

It Will Be Held as a Permanent Pos-

from that quarter. The government of Dewey Telegraphs the Arrival of

today that the Island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of the war. The subjoined practically official statement was made today.

States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States, and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the beavy expense of the war to the United States. Our flag once run up there will float over the island permanently."

ships when en route to eastern Asia.

A Dispatch From Dewey. Secretary Long was with President Mc-

Kinley for on hour this afternoon, talking over the naval situation in all directions. Secretary Long announced that a dispatch was received today from Admiral Dewey telling of the safe arrival of the second expedition of American troops. This was the largest of all the expeditions which sailed from San Francisco, and will enable the American commander to have his own way at Manila. It is said, however, that Manila will not be attacked until Gen. Merritt arrives. This will probably be a week or more. By that time the Monterey will arrive, and will take part in the

said that the time for sailing would depend somewhat on the Porto Rican expedition. The Secretary also stated that there was no hurry about getting the squadron away. The Secretary denied that there is any friction between the War and Navy Departments over the starting of the expedition to Porto Rico. He ridiculed such a

nothing, direct or indirect, going to show any trouble with Europe over the sailing of the squadron. At any rate the squadron

A story was affoat during the day that to a representative of The Star did not indicate that there was truth in this story, and said that the squadron's going "would depend on the Porto Rican expedition." He next explained that this did not mean until

Senator Money's Congratulations.

the President's callers today. The senator will sail for Europe next Wednesday. He that all future operations would be equally as successful.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster was with

Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Gage saw and talked with the President about affairs in their respective departments Mr. Smith said that the postal reg-

Major General Butler called to see the

President today. He is anxious to get to the front, but it is probable that he and his troops will not be actively engaged until the seige of Havana. Gen. Butler comes into the city frequently from Camp Alger to consult with the President and Secretary of War. Louisianians Call.

pored the appointment.

Senator Penrose and Representative Newlands were callers, seeing the President about minor appointments they have been

urging. Adjutant General Corbin was the only

War Department official to visit the White House up to 1 o'clock today. When asked about the departure of Gen. Miles for Porto

Assurances Received That the Cases Are of a Mild Type.

No official reports were obtainable this morning at the War Department as to the yellow fever conditions among the troops at Santiago. The officials are resting easy, however, under the assurances conveyed by Surgeon Greenleaf that the disease is very mild in type. An instruction has been sent to General Shafter to have Brigadier General Duffield sent north to the United States, the medical reports indicating that his convalescence will be much hastened

A private dispatch received here from the

Gen. Leonard Wood.

on the part of the navy. (Signed) Neither They Nor Those of Mr. Fish The remains of Capt. Capron and Ham-

Business is beginning to boom, and the LACK OF TRANSPORTS.

came with him from Tampa and the rein- rival at an American port.

NUMBER NOW IN THE FIELD

General Palma, president of the Cuban junta, is in the city stopping at the Raleigh. General Palma has just been to Tampa to assist in completing some arrangements for getting government supply steamers off to Cuba. It was necessary to have some Cubans on these steamers in connection with the work of distributing the supplies, and General Palma selected the men to go with them. He will leave for New York this afternoon. When seen at noon today he had been in the city but a short time and had had no conference with any high

General Palma does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban

"In the first place I know nothing about

When asked if the junta would send any

der of the place?" Gen. Palma was asked.

Cuban Soldiers Under Arms.

Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at the present time?" the reporter asked.

Gen. Palma does not credit the reports regarding the death of Gen. Garcia. He

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT.

Which Left Tuesday. The anxiously awaited report of Acting Admiral Sampson on the great sea fight with the Ceervera squadron is now on the way here by the cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee, which left Santiago day before yesterday. The trip up to New York is about three or four days, so that the report is likely to be in the hands of the department by next Saturday or Sunday. After going over it the officials will make public liberal extracts giving details of the engagement. This and the supplementary reports of the fleet officers are awaited with great interest, not only for the light they throw on this memorable fight, but for the technical lessons they will give on explosives, projectiles, etc. Thus far not a word has been received by the department to show what kind of projectiles did the

Captain O'Neil of the ordnance bureau is particularly interested in this branch, for the scientific deductions which will be afforded, and he has sent orders for detailed reports on the effects of all kinds of naval ordnance, including the dynamite projectiles thrown by the Vesuvius against Morro. The press reports concerning the dynamite projectiles indicated that they had done fearful havoc, but the observations since then within the fortifications do not show any very serious damage. The technical reports will disclose just how much effectiveness can be secured from the various appliances now in use by the navy,

to the conscience fund of the treasury a contribution of \$200. The firm says that the money is from a Catholic priest who

GEN. PALMA TALKS MUST FURNISH A CONVOY DEWEY MAY ACT NOW

Possibility That He May Not Wait for General Merritt.

INSURGENTS CONTINUE THEIR ATTACKS

Spaniards Want to Surrender, but Fear Madrid Censure.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 21.—Rear Admiral Dewey may decide to capture Manila before General Merritt arrives here.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the reinforcements promised them will ever reach here, and they despair of sucess. But they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly de-

with the forces he has at his disposal.

China, with American reinforcements for The Wuetan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the Ameri-

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santlago de Cuba was

received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.-A cable special to the Examiner dated Hong Kong, Manila. The China arrived on the afterneen of July 16 and the Zealandia, Colon

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.-The gunboat

At Camp Merritt.

troops going to Manila on the Rio de Janie-First Brigade-3d Battalion of Engi-

they embarked at Newport News, most of the time lying off Santiago in sight of and 397 men; total, 32 officers and 1,848 shore, but unable to land. They arrived men. just before the surrender of Santiago, and, Second Brigade-20th Kansas, 46 officers it having been decided to use them in the Porto Rican expedition, the troops were kept aboard ship to prevent exposure to

Third Brigade-7th California, 40 officers and 1.232 men; 51st Iowa, 50 officers and

With the exception of the troops to sail or the St. Paul and Scandia within a week

ed for the third time and may vet be engaged as a transport. The Lakme and Alliance will probably be employed to carry medical board convened to examine into

Rifles have been issued to the recruits from Pennsylvania and their equipment is The 3d Battalion of the Tennessee regi-

shots across her bows brought her to and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sent her into Charleston, S. C. The Newfoundland left Halifax, N. S., on

will be corsidered at an end in the fall, when he must again accompany his band on a concert tour. It is understood that the commission will be forthcoming in a very few days. it to Washington. No explanation was

session. AN AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION

the Second Expedition.

WHITE HOUSE MATTERS The authoritative declaration was made

"Porto Rico will be kept by the United

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development, and that so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific. It was intimated, however, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrone Islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a paling station and supply station for our

bombardment of the city. Commodore Watson's Fleet. Secretary Long was asked about the sailing of Commodore Watson's squadron. He

Secretary Long does not believe that Europe will interfere in any form against the operations of our squadron in Spanish or European waters. He has received

will go and will fight wherever the enemy is found. the sending of the squadron to Spain would be abandoned. Secretary Long's statement but indirectly the impression was given that the sending of the squadron might be longer off than supposed. The Secretary, as stated, remarked that "there is no hurry,"

the completion of the program in Porto Rico.

Senator Money of Mississippi was one of goes to secure expert treatment for his eyes, which have been giving him trouble for some time. The senator congratulated the President on his successful management of the war to this time and hoped

the President a short while, talking over the coming session of the Canadian commission.

ulations of the United States would be extended to Hawaii so soon as announcement is made that the islands have been for-Maj. Gen. Butler's Command.

A large delegation of prominent Louisiana republicans, white and colored, were at the Write House today to express their satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Wimberly as collector of customs at New Orleans. Included in the delegation were a number of men who have heretofore op-

Rico he said he thought the American commander was "about getting away." YELLOW FEVER IN THE ARMY.

by a cooler temperature.

headquarters of General Shafter's army says there are no cases of yellow fever in the 8th Ohio Regiment.